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LETTER DATED 30 DECEMBER 1992 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF ITALY TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to forward to you the summary of conclusions of the Donors Conference for Mozambique, held in Rome on 15 and 16 December 1992.

I would be grateful if you could have the text circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mario SCIALOJA
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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Enclosure

Donors Conference for Mozambique

(Rome, 15-16 December 1992)

Summary of conclusions submitted by the Chairman of the Conference

1. Upon the invitation of the Italian Government (see S/24813) and in pursuance of Protocol VII attached to the general peace agreement for Mozambique, signed in Rome on 4 October 1992 (S/24635), representatives of the United Nations and of the countries and organizations appearing in annex I to the present summary of conclusions met in Rome on 15 and 16 December 1992.

2. The participants reiterated their deep appreciation to the Mozambican parties for effectively promoting peace in their country. They believe that the Rome peace agreement sets an example on the troubled international scene and must therefore meet with the necessary support by the world community.

3. The participants, taking note of relevant decisions of the United Nations as well as of the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Mozambique (S/24892 and Corr.1) and of the statement made by his representative, agreed in considering their endeavours in Rome as duly fitting in the general framework of current efforts by the international community to support and sustain the peace agreement for Mozambique.

4. The participants agreed therefore to adhere to the appeal by the Mozambican parties for emergency pledges in areas specified in the above-mentioned Protocol VII: programmes for the reintegration of displaced persons, refugees and demobilized soldiers; and programmes for the setting up of an electoral process.

5. The participants formed two working groups on the reintegration of refugees, displaced persons and demobilized soldiers and on the electoral process, the conclusions of which are attached in annexes II and III to the present summary of conclusions.

6. The participants took note of a document prepared in Maputo with the assistance of the representatives of some participants, which has met with the agreement of the Mozambican parties. They also took note of other documents submitted to the Conference.

7. The participants agreed on the usefulness of attaching herewith, in annex IV to the present summary of conclusions, a summary on the subjects of refugees, the reintegration of refugees, displaced persons and demobilized soldiers, and the electoral process, which derives from the document referred to in paragraph 6 and which is completed by a document provided by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees on Mozambican refugees.

This summary is meant to help donors to assess the destination of their pledges and to coordinate interventions by offering suggested fields of action.

8. In the view of the participants, it would be useful to convene in due time in Maputo a United Nations meeting, enlarged with the participation of interested donors, to identify progress in the follow-up of emergency programmes destined to sustain the peace process, as defined by Protocol VII to the general peace agreement.

9. The participants agreed in requesting the Chairman of the Conference to convey the present summary of conclusions and its attachments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. The list of pledges can be found in annex IV, appendix 2.

10. Participants expressed their gratitude to the Italian Government for convening the Rome Conference and for its generous and important role in promoting the peace process in Mozambique.

Annex I

List of participating countries and organizations

Chairman:

Mr. Carmelo AZZARA, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of Italy

Representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations:

Mr. J. ELIASSON, Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs

Government of Mozambique

Resistência Nacional Moçambicana (RENAMO)

Mediators:

Mr. Mario RAFFAELLI
Mr. A. RICCARDI
Mr. Matteo ZUPPI

Countries:

Australia	Holy See	Russian Federation
Austria	Ireland	Senegal
Belgium	Italy	South Africa
Brazil	Japan	Spain
Canada	Kuwait	Sweden
China	Luxembourg	Switzerland
Denmark	Malawi	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Finland	Netherlands	
France	New Zealand	United States of America
Germany	Norway	Zimbabwe
Greece	Portugal	

Commission of the European Communities

Specialized agencies of the United Nations:

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

World Food Programme (WFP)

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

World Health Organization (WHO)

Other international organizations:

International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)

International Organization for Migration (IOM)

World Bank

Commonwealth Secretariat

Non-governmental organizations:

International Council of Voluntary Agencies

Liaison Committee Non-Governmental Organizations-European Community

Association of West European Parliamentarians for Action against Apartheid (AWEPAA)

Annex II

Report of the Working Group on Refugees and Reintegration

Recognizing the interrelationship between assistance to returning refugees, demobilized soldiers and displaced persons,

Deciding to merge the two working groups on refugees and reintegration,

Welcoming the pledges of support made at the Rome Conference on Mozambique,

Taking note of the Conference documentation,

the joint Working Group on Refugees and Reintegration concluded that the following principles should guide international assistance to humanitarian efforts.

1. While recognizing the specific needs of each target group, the Conference concluded that international cooperation should address the needs of all vulnerable groups in priority areas, without discrimination.

2. There should therefore be integration of programmes for the demobilized (after they have left the assembly points), returning refugees, displaced persons and locally affected populations.

3. There is a clear need for the closest and widest coordination at the most decentralized level possible, not only to avoid duplication of efforts and to allow for the most flexible and transparent programming and implementation possible, but also to promote the goals of the general peace agreement through local participation.

4. The United Nations Office for Humanitarian Assistance Coordination, to be established by the Secretary-General pursuant to the general peace agreement, should serve as the follow-up coordinating mechanism to ensure efficient, transparent and flexible programming and should provide overall coordination of United Nations agencies' operations. In particular, the Office for Humanitarian Assistance Coordination is expected to report regularly on the use of contributions and to provide updated requirements based on a periodic reassessment of humanitarian needs. The UNOHAC regroups all the main players involved: the Mozambican parties to the peace agreements; the organizations of the United Nations system; other international organizations; the donors; and the community of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) (both national and international, the latter numbering well over 150).

5. Consideration could be given to expanding the scope of action of the Reintegration Commission to include, in addition to the demobilized, displaced persons and returnees.

6. It is strongly recommended that a trust fund be established under the umbrella of the United Nations, to which interested donors would contribute. The object of this supplementary fund would be for the execution of field activities in support of reintegration. Donors could contribute to the fund as well as use other funding channels and/or provide in-kind assistance such as food or training.

7. There is great urgency in organizing reintegration assistance, owing to the imminent movement of the demobilized, returning refugees and displaced persons.

8. Demining (to include all activities from mine detection to mine disposal) is a critical element to be addressed from the earliest days.

9. With regard to the demobilized, there is need for a clear delineation of what is to be covered by the peace-keeping operation.

10. The total amount of food aid necessary for all aspects of reintegration should be included in the overall humanitarian budget.

11. Voluntary repatriation is the most desirable solution for refugees and, with 10 per cent of the Mozambican population having refugee status, voluntary repatriation and reintegration are important elements of the national peace process.

12. Countries hosting refugees deserve great appreciation and are called upon to continue to welcome refugees until repatriation is possible.

13. Organized (as opposed to spontaneous) repatriation should not start until minimal basic life-support conditions in Mozambique are ensured, in order to avoid backflows to countries.

14. All interventions should be "people-oriented", i.e., geared to the needs of the beneficiary population in which women and children represent 80 per cent.

Annex III

Report of the Working Group on the Electoral Process

1. The Working Group on the Electoral Process accepted the broad outlines of the budgetary provisions for the organization and conduct of the elections (see annex IV).

2. The Working Group, however, noted that there were no provisions in the budget for funds for the political parties as indicated in section III of paper No. 1. It reiterated that it was very important that equitable funding be provided for this item in order to ensure the success of the electoral process. To this end, the Working Group decided to request the Government of Italy, through the Chairman, to discuss this issue further with the parties concerned in order to work out practical arrangements for implementation.

3. With respect to the budgetary provisions for the electoral process, the Working Group urged the Mozambican parties to expedite action for the establishment of relevant organs and entities, including the Electoral Commission, in order to facilitate the implementation of projects related to the electoral process.

4. The Working Group was informed by the representative of the Secretary-General of the arrangements envisaged by the Secretary-General to verify and monitor the entire electoral process and to provide technical assistance to the Electoral Commission through the United Nations system. The Working Group decided to request the United Nations to be the coordinator of technical assistance for the entire electoral process in Mozambique.

5. In this connection, the Chairman was asked to request the Secretary-General to facilitate the receipt of contributions through the United Nations.

6. It was also agreed to request the United Nations to coordinate a follow-up mechanism to the Donors Conference for Mozambique in cooperation with the donor community and the parties concerned.

7. The Working Group on the Electoral Process stressed the importance of a long-term approach in the electoral field, facilitating capacity-building and dual objectives of the assistance to be provided.

Annex IV

Donors Conference for Mozambique

Summary based on the official document presented by the Government of Mozambique and RENAMO

Rome, 15-16 December 1992

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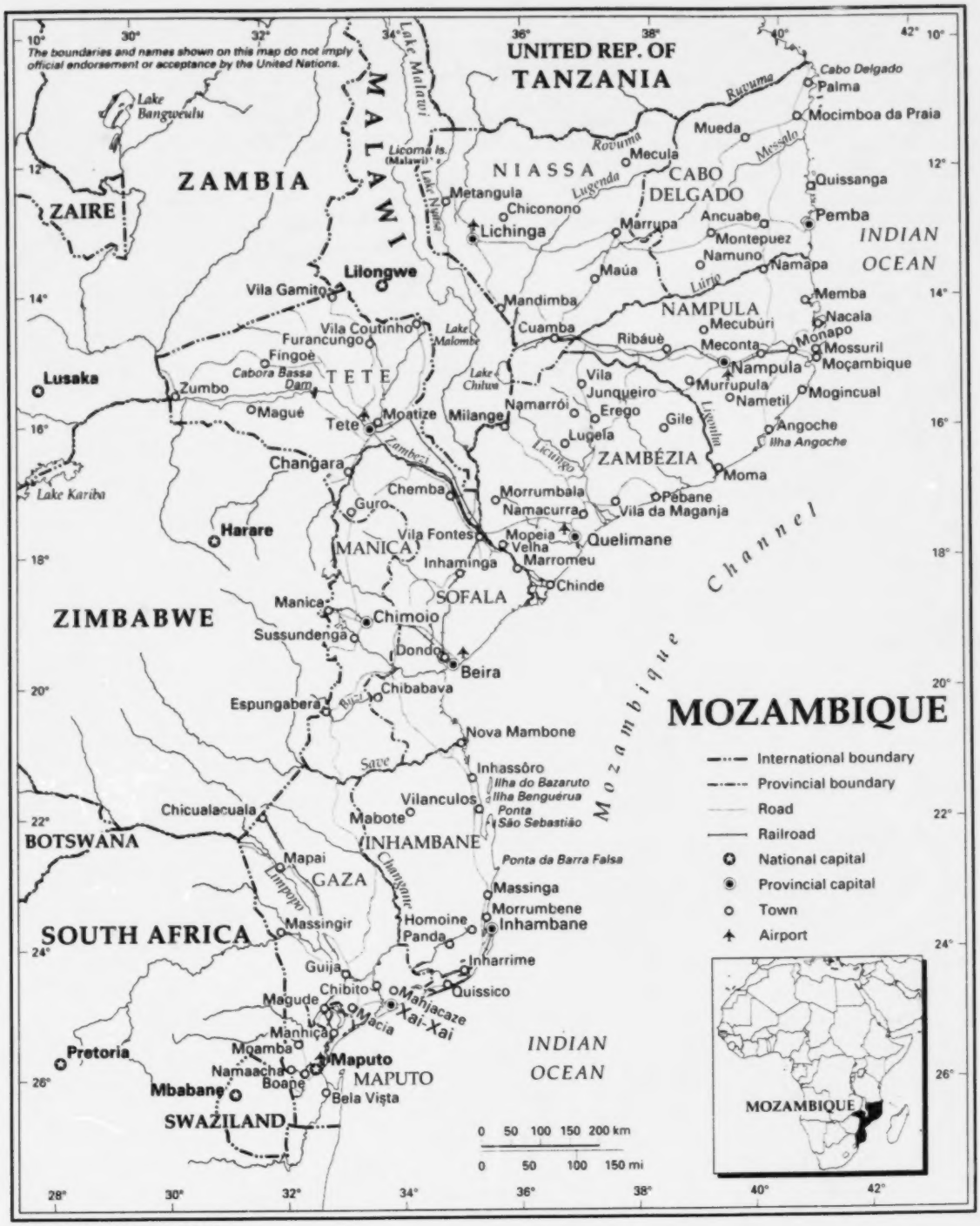


MAP NO. 3706 UNITED NATIONS
NOVEMBER 1992

Explanatory note

The amount of external financing required for 1993 - up to the elections - was based on the official document presented by the Government of Mozambique together with RENAMO.

The figures were confirmed and agreed upon by the donors at the meeting of the World Bank Consultative Group, held in Paris, on 8 to 10 December 1992.

The estimated costs are presented in table A and are summarized in the papers attached to the present summary.

The total financing requirements, amounting to $402.9 million do not include emergency and commercial food aid, since it has already been considered at the meeting of the World Bank Consultative Group.

Paper No. 1 describes the financing requirements for the electoral process. The estimated cost of $76.9 million includes $10 million for contingencies. Funds for political parties are not included.

Paper No. 2 describes the financing requirements for the emergency and reintegration programme for displaced persons, returnee population and demobilized soldiers. The financing requirements of $265 million includes $70 million as estimated cost for logistics. In paper No. 2 are also described the activities and financing requirements related to the reintegration of demobilized personnel into civilian life (see appendix to the present summary). The estimated cost of $61 million does not include the Government contribution of $22.5 million and costs related to the 49 assembly areas, which are expected to be covered by the United Nations Operation in Mozambique (ONUMOZ).

Paper No. 3 describes the support to organized refugee repatriation. A total of 100,000 refugees were considered as beneficiaries of an organized repatriation through May to December 1993. The estimated financing requirements of $10.5 million are included in the above-mentioned costs for logistics.

Additional documentation and related costs for repatriation of refugees in 1993 - spontaneous or partially assisted - could be presented for discussion by UNHCR during the Conference.

Table A

Implementation of the general peace agreement: financing requirements

	Millions of dollars
Electoral process	76.90
Emergency and reintegration programme for displaced persons, returnee population and demobilized soldiers	326.00
Out of which:	
- Reintegration of demobilized personnel 61.00	
- Logistics 59.50	
- Support to organized repatriation* 10.50	
Total	402.90

* Additional documentation and related costs for repatriation of refugees in 1993 - spontaneous or partially assisted - could be presented for discussion by UNHCR during the Conference.

Paper No. 1

Electoral process

Target population: 8 million persons

Estimated cost: $66.9 million

Contingencies: $10.0 million

Note: Funds for political parties are not included.

Electoral process

I. FOREWORD

Protocol III to the general peace agreement (GPA) establishes criteria and procedures for elections as well as supervision and monitoring over execution and final results.

The elections for the President and the National Assembly will take place one year after the GPA has entered into force.

Statistics show that out of a population of 17.1 million in the year 1993, 8 million persons (18-year-old and older) shall be entitled to vote.

II. DOCUMENT COMPONENT

The official document presented by the two parties foresees the establishment of a specific technical unit (not included in the GPA), which will report to the National Elections Commission and will be in charge of administrative, operational, legal, information and civic education services.

It is estimated that the registration procedures of the voters will begin five months after the GPA enforcement, will take four months and will mobilize 7,000 registration/polling personnel. The draft Electoral Law establishes that citizens should vote where they have registered.

A lump sum of $3.9 million is allocated for the elections education campaign. Maximum objectivity for its proper utilization should be guaranteed. Due to the high rate of illiteracy in the country, utilization of media and broadcasting in local idioms should be provided for.

ONUMOZ shall be responsible to verify that all political parties have fair access to State mass media and broadcasting and it shall also evaluate and monitor the use of other public resources for political purpose.

As the country prepares for the first time ever multiparty elections, it is crucial that its electoral authority be adequately supported with technical assistance, training of the personnel involved in the process and materials.

An adequate level of legal advice, logistical planning and support will be as important as the political commitments of the Government and RENAMO to ensure free and fair elections. For this purpose, the estimated financing requirements are $2 million for training and $2.9 million for technical assistance.

Taking into consideration the fact that Mozambique covers an area of 800,000 square kilometres and that its communication has been devastated by more than 15 years of civil war, it is of paramount importance to meet the financing requirements necessary to ensure means of transportation for the

electoral process. The estimated cost is $21.6 million for air transportation and $9.8 million for surface transportation.

The provisional general budget (see table B hereafter) is $66.9 million, plus $10 million for contingencies, which is necessary to avert sudden problems in the most delicate phase of the electoral process and to cover, among other things, the cost of fuel supply, the country importing all its fuel.

III. CRITICAL ASPECTS

Due to the chosen electoral system (proportional system with representatives related to the population density) and bearing in mind that over 60 per cent of Mozambicans are lacking identity cards, a registration exercise must precede the elections.

The GPA states that the National Elections Commission should subsidize and support the political parties for their electoral campaign. This component is not included in the provisional general budget. In this respect, an increase of approximately $2 to 5 million of the estimated allowance for the elections education campaign should be envisaged and managed by the United Nations as part of the electoral process.

Wider seems to be the issue of funds for political parties. Protocol II to the GPA provides for guarantee of access to mass media, public funds and facilities.

Protocol VII to the GPA states that RENAMO, immediately after the GPA signature, should act as a political party, subject to registration in accordance with the Electoral Law. It further states that an adequate share of the funds pledged at the Rome Conference should be reserved for the activities of the political parties. The funds should be considered additional to those foreseen for the electoral campaign and possibly made immediately available.

A special and particular (time-limited) commitment by the donors community should be ensured to support the democratic process in Mozambique, even in the absence of international rules on this matter.

A steering committee, composed of the United Nations, the Mozambican Government, RENAMO, donors' representatives, and later integrated by other parties, could be envisaged. The necessary resources, both in kind and in cash, should be provided.

Counterpart funds should be utilized as much as possible; in this regard, special regulations should be established.

Additional support to political parties should be made available through scholarships, both in third countries as well as in Mozambique, together with short courses and seminars on political parties and related disciplines run by neutral rapporteurs.

Table B

Financing requirements

	Millions of dollars
Running costs of electoral organization	8.10
Electoral material	21.60
Air transportation	12.00
Surface transportation	9.80
Civic education	3.90
Training of electoral personnel	2.00
Equipment	1.30
Constituency identification	0.70
Technical assistance	2.90
Food rations, tents, etc.	4.60
Contingencies	10.00
Total	76.90

Note: The above-mentioned financing requirements do not include funds for political parties.

Paper No. 2

Emergency and reintegration programme for displaced persons, returnee population and demobilized soldiers

Target population: 4,566,100 persons

Out of which:

-	Displaced and affected persons	3 659 100
-	Returnee population	800 000
-	Demobilized soldiers and their families	107 000

Estimated cost: $265 million

Emergency and reintegration programme for displaced persons, returnee population and demobilized soldiers

I. BENEFICIARIES

After the long civil war that Mozambique has been suffering since 1987, it was granted an internationally supported emergency status. After periodical evaluation of the emergency programmes, more adequate strategies to face the situation have been designed.

According to an interministerial committee assisted by United Nations agencies, it is estimated that the actual amount of beneficiaries being supported by ongoing emergency programmes is approximately 4 million people, out of which about 3.7 million people have been affected by drought and civil war. The remaining 300,000 represent the refugee population that is supposed to repatriate by May 1993.

UNHCR data indicate that 500,000 additional Mozambicans could repatriate between May and December 1993, bringing the total amount of returnees to be assisted next year to 800,000.

The GPA has prompted new migratory flows of various ethnic groups back to their areas of origin.

Such migrations are likely to continue throughout next year and could become a major political issue in view of the forthcoming elections. After the GPA, resettlement of a considerable number of returnees and displaced persons may occur.

The present situation, as far as the location of groups and the migratory dynamics are concerned, is shown on the attached maps.

The demobilized soldiers, together with their families, will be reintegrated in the social and productive life of the country.

Therefore, the total target population amounts to approximately 4.6 million persons, out of which 3,693,000 are displaced and affected persons, 800,000 are returnees and 107,000 are demobilized soldiers. Taking into account the families of demobilized soldiers, the target population will increase up to 5 million people. The activities related to the demobilization process are described in appendix 1 to the present summary.

II. ACTIVITIES

The breakdown of programme components, relevant activities and related cost estimates is as follows:

Supply of goods

- Emergency food aid to beneficiaries, totalling up to $55 million is not included in the budget since it has already been considered at the meeting of the World Bank Consultative Group. This figure takes into account the existing food stocks and the incoming stocks already financed in response to the drought appeal of May 1992. Future needs will be established in May 1993, since they will depend on the results of the 1992/93 crop season.

- Selected seeds and tools for agriculture to be distributed next summer for their utilization in the next agricultural campaigns (March-September 1993). First assistance packages, including clothes and cooking utensils. Estimated cost: $105 million.

- The estimated cost of logistics is $70 million. It includes private transportation, air-lift, warehousing, spare parts and related technical assistance.

Provision of basic services and infrastructures

- Primary health care and nutrition services for the affected population in the higher density areas. Estimated cost: $15 million.

- Basic education services, including rehabilitation of related infrastructures, supply of books and materials, one year salaries for teachers in the most affected areas. Estimated cost: $2 million.

- Rural water supply schemes (including small district centres) through implementation of hand-pumping wells and rehabilitation of small water schemes. Estimated cost: $4 million.

- Social activities related to children in difficult circumstances and other vulnerable and marginalized groups. Estimated cost: $2 million.

- Urgent rehabilitation of feeder roads and bridges, essential to facilitate internal migration, distribution of food and first assistance goods, registration and polling associated with the election. Estimated cost: $20 million.

- Implementation of social and productive activities in the most affected areas to support the process of reconciliation among the concerned groups. The activities will require close cooperation and involvement of local authorities and concerned communities. Estimated cost: $45 million.

- Support to refugees' organized repatriation for an amount of $10.5 million is also included in the figure for logistics. The related activities are described in annex II.

Institutional support

Technical assistance and operational support should be planned to properly deal with the reintegration process and the direct support to returnees, displaced persons and demobilized soldiers and their families, involving local authorities, bilateral donors and United Nations agencies. Estimated cost is up to $2 million.

III. GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS FOR PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT AND COORDINATION

In order to build a solid basis for national reconciliation in Mozambique, relief and humanitarian assistance should be an integral part of the rehabilitation and reconstruction process.

Consistent with this approach the Rome Conference should propose the adoption of the following key strategies:

- Relief operations should be carried out in a general framework of mid-term economic and social rehabilitation.

- The reintegration programme should be directed towards the entire community into which displaced persons, returnees and demobilized soldiers will resettle, with an even distribution of benefits among the different social groups.

- Programme development should start at the community level, based on available local and human resources. Local organizations (both formal and spontaneous) should be involved in the definition and implementation of the programme.

- Programme activities should avail themselves of existing institutions and related infrastructures without duplicating them or overlapping responsibilities.

- Priority should be given to provinces and districts with high concentration of returnee, displaced persons and demobilized populations.

To implement the above-mentioned strategy, the following management and coordination mechanisms should be envisaged:

- Local governments at district level, local associations, community representatives (including traditional ones) should be responsible for planning, implementing and evaluating programme activities.

- Technical and financial support to the process should be provided by national non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and international cooperation through specific agreements with local governments.

- At the provincial level, existing intersectorial structures assisted by the United Nations Office for Humanitarian Assistance Coordination, NGOs, bilateral and multilateral agencies should be responsible for coordination, supervision and control of the activities undertaken as well as for the implementation of wider or more complex rehabilitation activities.

- At the national level, an interministerial body assisted by the United Nations Office for Humanitarian Assistance Coordination, with the participation of bilateral and multilateral agencies, should be responsible for global programme coordination and supervision as well as for the strengthening of global and sectorial policies and manpower training.

- Periodical plans of action, of a duration of three to four months should be elaborated at district, provincial and national levels, and follow an agreed standard procedure.

- Programme implementation at different levels should be discussed by the concerned entities in ad hoc seminars to be held at district, provincial and national levels.

- Periodical reports should be prepared by district and province authorities and transmitted through the concerned authorities to the United Nations Office for Humanitarian Assistance Coordination.

- At the international level, a special steering committee, composed of the United Nations organizations, the major donors, should examine periodically the programme implementation and provide global programme guidance.

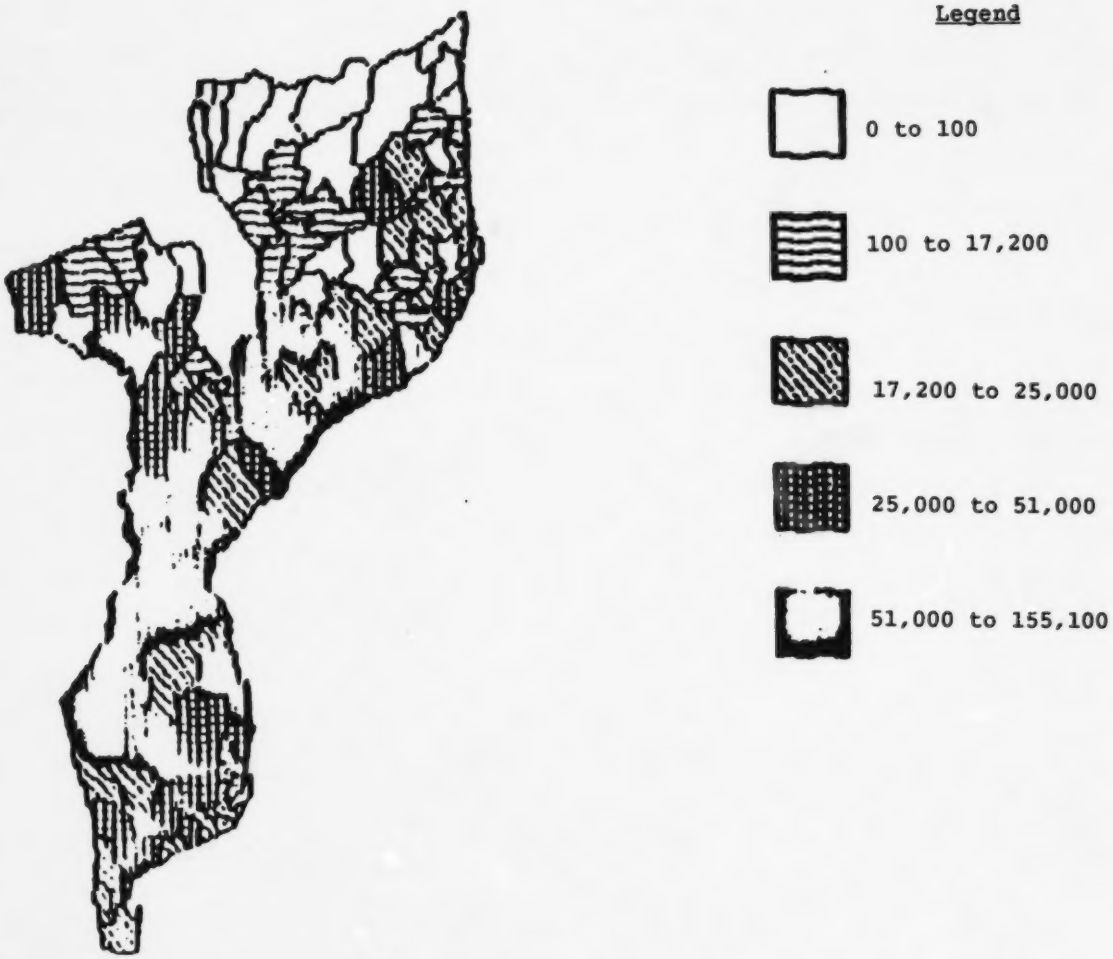
Table C

Financing requirements

	Millions of dollars
Selected seeds and tools and first assistance packages	105.00
Logistics	70.00
Primary health-care and nutrition	15.00
Education	2.00
Water supply	4.00
Vulnerable groups	2.00
Repair of roads and bridges	20.00
Social and productive activities	45.00
Institutional support	2.00
Total	265.00

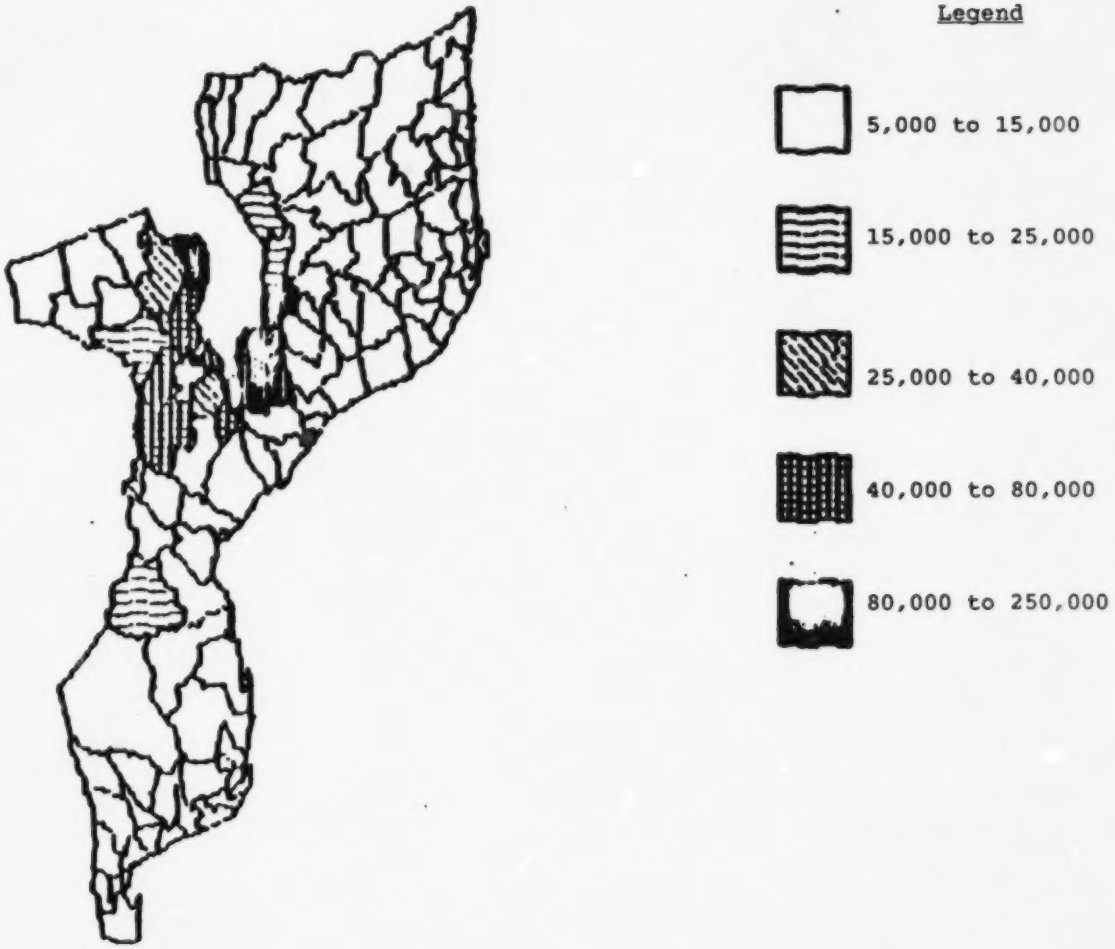
DISPLACED AND AFFECTED PERSONS

September 1992 - Data from the United Nations Special Coordinator for Emergency Relief Operations



RETURNEES

December 1992 - Data from the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees



Paper No. 3

Support to organized refugee repatriation

Beneficiaries: 100,000 refugees who will return through organized repatriation during the period from May to December 1993.

Total cost: $10,500,000

Note: Additional documentation and related costs for the repatriation of refugees in 1993 - spontaneous or partially assisted - could be presented for discussion by UNHCR during the Conference.

Support to organized refugee repatriation

According to United Nations estimates, there are approximately 1.7 million Mozambican refugees. The geographical distribution of the refugees is as follows:

Malawi	1 100 000	
South Africa	250 000	(without refugee status)
Swaziland	25 000	
United Republic of Tanzania	72 000	
Zambia	24 000	
Zimbabwe	230 000	
Other countries	1 000	
Total	1 702 000	

It is estimated that approximately 1,322,000 refugees will repatriate and that their distribution within the different provinces in Mozambique will be as follows:

Cabo Delgado	10 000
Manica (nine districts)	248 000
Niassa (two districts)	40 000
Sofala (three districts)	102 000
Tete (seven districts)	702 000
Zambezia (two districts)	220 000

At the present time it is difficult to foresee how repatriation will take place. It is estimated that a high number of refugees will repatriate spontaneously, without major need for UNHCR assistance.

Approximately 800,000 refugees might return during 1993. Among them about 100,000 could avail themselves of organized repatriation, expected to take place during the period from May to December 1993 (the above-mentioned figures must however be verified after the Rome Conference).

Refugees who remain in the host countries will not be considered in the Rome Conference since they are assisted by ongoing programmes.

I. ACTIVITIES

Activities to be undertaken under the repatriation programme are summarized hereafter.

1. Gathering of information and preparatory activities within host countries

These activities include: providing information to refugees on repatriation strategies and procedures; survey of refugees in host countries

for the preparation of repatriation, including survey on choice of districts in which refugees want to repatriate; planning of transportation and other activities that may facilitate organized repatriation.

2. Documentation

Activities to provide refugees with the proper personal documentation needed for repatriation.

3. Health

All refugees who will repatriate through organized schemes will undergo health controls, which will be recorded in an ad hoc personal booklet. During repatriation, health assistance will be provided to all refugees with special assistance given to vulnerable groups. After arrival to the districts of final destination a strict coordination with local health personnel will be ensured.

4. Distribution of assistance packages

At the time of departure assistance packages will be given to each repatriating family. Packages could include:

- Food rations for a two-month period
- Materials and equipment to build traditional shelters
- Domestic utensils
- Tools and seeds

The composition of the packages will be defined after the survey mentioned in subsection 1 above.

5. Transportation

Road, maritime or railway transportation will be guranteed. Some air transportation can be provided.

6. Legal assistance

Legal assistance and activities to ensure the respect of human rights will be provided in the districts of repatriation.

The estimated cost of the above-mentioned activities, which will be carried out during 1993, is $10.5 million. This amount indicates only the additional cost estimated for refugees organized repatriation necessary to support the peace process in application of the GPA.

The above-mentioned activities should be carried out under the responsibility of UNHCR, which will operate directly or through executing agencies. No transit camps are foreseen. In the case of long journeys, humanized stop-overs will be organized.

II. COORDINATION BETWEEN REPATRIATION AND REINTEGRATION

The repatriation process, carried out under the responsibility of UNHCR, will be coordinated with the activities carried out by other United Nations agencies, bilateral cooperation and NGOs. All repatriation activities will be thoroughly planned to guarantee that transportation will take place only after the preliminary reintegration activities necessary for the reception of refugees are implemented in the provinces and districts of final destination.

Reintegration activities for repatriated people are indicated in paper No. 2. At the district level, there will be no special services for refugees/repatriated. In order to facilitate the reconciliation process, emergency assistance, food distribution and provision of basic services should be ensured by local authorities, without discrimination, to all categories of beneficiaries: repatriated, displaced, demobilized and resident population.

Appendix 1

Reintegration of demobilized personnel into civilian life

Beneficiaries: 107,000 demobilized

Financial requirements: $61 million

Reintegration of demobilized personnel into civilian life

I. FOREWORD

Protocol IV to the GPA regulates the demobilization of Government armed forces and RENAMO military personnel that will not be integrated in the new national army.

The demobilization process has been divided into two stages:

- Phase I, starting with the concentration of troops in the assembly areas and ending with their transportation to the destination of their choice. It includes the surrender of weapons, the feeding, clothing, health care, transportation and severance payment, in addition to the running costs of the Reintegration Commission, and management expenses for the demobilization of civil components.

- Phase II, starting after the transportation of the demobilized to their chosen destinations, including training and other aspects related to their reintegration into social and economic life.

Military personnel from the Government and RENAMO to be demobilized are approximately 107,000.

The estimated cost of the programme is $83.5 million. This figure includes a contribution of $22.5 million to cover six-month severance indemnities to demobilized personnel. The financing requirements are therefore $61 million.

II. ACTIVITIES

Phase I

The relevant activities and related costs of the programme have been envisaged as follows:

- Food, health care, registration, identification and logistics for the assembly areas. Estimated cost: $10 million.

- Transition to civilian life through distribution of civilian clothes ($1.5 million), transportation to the chosen districts ($24 million), payment of six-month indemnities ($22.5 million), running costs of the Reintegration Commission ($1.5 million), expenses for coordination of civil components ($0.5 million).

Phase II

Reintegration into social and economic life envisages the following activities:

- Short-term technical training courses and scholarships ($11 million).

- Distribution of kits for micro-entrepreneurial activities ($8.7 million).

- Special programmes for disabled soldiers and vulnerable groups ($4 million).

- Participation to agricultural rehabilitation projects (related costs are included in paper No. 2).

Table D

Financing requirements

		Millions of dollars
Running costs for the assembly areas 1/		10.00
Transition to civilian life:		
Transportation	24.00	
Distribution of clothes 1/	1.50	
Management costs of the Reintegration Commission ..	1.50	
Demobilization indemnities 2/	22.50	
		49.50
Technical unit management costs		0.50
Social and economic reintegration:		
Technical and professional training	6.50	
Equipment and distribution of kits	9.00	
Scholarships	4.20	
Disabled soldiers	2.10	
Vulnerable groups	1.70	
		23.50
Total 3/		83.50
Financing requirements		61.00

1/ Costs covered by ONUMOZ.

2/ Costs covered by the Government of Mozambique.

3/ Not including demining costs estimated at $1,500 per linear kilometre.

Appendix 2

List of pledges

(In millions of dollars) 1/

	Non-food aid	Food aid 2/
Australia 3/, 7/	1.13	4.52
Austria 6/	2.00	
Belgium	0.16	
Commonwealth Secretariat	0.20	
Canada 3/		15.66
Denmark	8.00	
European Community	71.09	25.96
Finland	1.56	
France	6.00	1.87
Germany	16.60	
Italy	107.53	6.65
Japan 3/	1.00	
Luxembourg	0.19	
Netherlands	13.59	
Norway 3/	8.00	
Portugal	5.23 4/	
South Africa	3.44 5/	
Spain	3.20	
Sweden	22.00	
Switzerland 3/	12.00	
United Kingdom 3/	4.71 4/	
United States	20.00	25.00
Subtotal	307.63	
ONUMOZ	11.05	
Total	318.68	79.66

(Footnotes on following page)

(Footnotes to table)

1/ In the case of pledges expressed in currencies other than dollars, the conversion rate utilized in this list refers to 16 December 1992.

2/ Several donors confirmed in their statements food aid pledges already announced at the meeting of the World Bank Consultative Group (Paris, 8-10 December 1992) and have therefore been reported for record purposes, without any pretension of completeness.

3/ Countries which expressed their willingness to increase their commitments and to communicate their pledges as soon as their respective 1993 budget lines are definitively approved.

4/ Portugal and the United Kingdom have announced a further contribution for the formation of the new Mozambican Army of respectively $15 and 3.14 million.

5/ Estimates only.

6/ Through UNICEF.

7/ Already pledged at the meeting of the World Bank Consultative Group.

* * *

In addition, the United Nations system (Secretariat and specialized agencies) have indicated that they will pursue emergency assistance for Mozambique in the framework of pertinent United Nations decisions.